THE

Caledonian Mercury.

No. 9336. EDINBURGH, MONDAY, JULY 2, 1781.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, *June 26.*

War-Office, June 26, 1781.

FOURTH Regiment of dragoons, Enfign Henry Torre, of 29th foot, is appointed to be Cornet, vice George Drake.

Coldſtream regiment of foot guards, Enfign John Edwards Freman-tle to be Lieutenant, vice William Langley.

12th Regiment of foot, Philip Dormer Stanhope, Gent. to be Enfign, vice Alexander Munro.

13th Regiment of foot, Enfign William Young, of 60th foot, to be Lieutenant, vice James Johnſton. Daniel Jones, Gent. to be Enfign, vice ——— Stratton.

18th Regiment of foot, John De Lancey, Gent. to be Enfign, vice John Townſon.

20th Regiment of foot, John Eccles, Gent. to be Enfign in one of the additional companies, vice Samuel Savory.

21ſt Regiment of foot, Lieutenant Robert Mackay, of the North Fencible regiment, to be Second Lieutenant in one of the additional companies, vice Honourable Charles Lindſay.

25th Regiment of foot, Francis Snall Mytton, Gent. to be Enfign, vice Thomas Patrickſon.

27th Regiment of foot, Enfign Andrew Bernard, of 69th foot, to be Lieutenant, vice ——— Minchin.

33d Regiment of foot, William Lockhart, Gent. to be Enfign in one of the additional companies, vice Robert Halliday.

40th Regiment of foot, Enfign Joſeph Thompſon, of 46th foot, to be Lieutenant, vice John Cater.

42d Regiment, 2d battalion, Kenneth Mackenzie, Gent. to be Quarter-Maſter, vice Donald Plowman.

46th Regiment of foot, Richard Brown, Gent. to be Enfign, vice Joſeph Thompſon.

52d Regiment of foot, Enfign William Irvine to be Lieutenant, vice William Fowke.

58th Regiment of foot, Levett Ibbetſon, Gent. to be Enfign, vice Robert Tarrant.

60th Regiment, 1ſt battalion, Captain Samuel Kempthorne, from the Dutch ſervice, to be Enfign, vice George Roſs.

60th Regiment, 2d battalion, Volunteer John Campbell to be Enfign, vice William Young. William Mackinnen, Gent. to be Enfign, vice ——— Irving.

69th Regiment of foot, Volunteer Richard Dougharty to be Enfign, vice Andrew Bernard.

78th Regiment of foot, Enfign George Sempill to be Lieutenant, vice Kenneth Mackenzie. Lieutenant William Donkin, of Captain Aſbe's independent company, to be Lieutenant, vice James Gallie.

82d Regiment of foot, Lieutenant-Colonel John Cumming to be Colonel, vice Francis M'Lean.

83d Regiment of foot, Kenneth Mackenzie, Gent. to be Enfign, vice David Robertſon.

86th Regiment of foot, Volunteer Thomas Lloyd to be Enfign, vice Daniel Sanxay.

88th Regiment of foot, Lieutenant Alexander Stewart, from the Dutch ſervice, to be Enfign, vice Robert Halliday.

96th Regiment of foot, Enfign Claus Peſſ to be Lieutenant, vice Charles Lade.

98th Regiment of foot, Enfign Alexander Livingſtone to be Lieutenant, vice Charles Griffin. Adjutant Peter Smith to be Enfign, vice Alexander Livingſtone. Volunteer Hugh Moore to be Enfign, vice Richard Morris.

100th Regiment of foot, Lieutenant John Aſpinall to be Captain of a company. Enfign John Baxter to be Lieutenant, vice John Aſpinall. Volunteer Thomas Grant to be Enfign, vice John Baxter. Captain-Lieutenant Patrick Haggart to be Captain, vice Thomas Craufurd. Lieutenant John George Hobſon to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice Patrick Haggart. Enfign James Arthur to be Lieutenant, vice George Hobſon. Volunteer William Mackenzie Stuart to be Enfign, vice James Arthur. Enfign James Gordon to be Lieutenant, vice Donald M'Donald. Volunteer Walter Broſſer to be Enfign, vice James Gordon.

Southern Regiment of Fencible Men, William Livingſtone, Gent. to be Enfign, vice J. Dunſmore. John Corſe, Gent. to be Enfign, vice William Inglis.

Major Banaſtre Tarleton, of 79th foot, to be Lieutenant-Colonel in the army, by brevet.

From the London Papers, June 26.

Conſtantinople, May 14. The 9th inſt. the Captain Pacha ſailed from this port for the Archipelago, with a ſquadron of ſeven men of war, and four gallies. A few days before his departure, he diſpatched two ſhips of war to the Black Sea, and two others to the White Sea. The two laſt had orders to join ſome frigates in that ſea, and to act in concert with them. It is not believed, however, that the Admiral is going on any expedition, it being rather imagined that he is only to watch the Ruſſian fleet, in caſe it enters the Archipelago. The number of ſhips is not ſo great as was expected, from the want of a ſufficient number of men.

We begin to feel the bad effects of the head-ſtrong conduct of the late Vizir to lower the price of proviſions; it has prevented many people from bringing any here, inſomuch that this capital experiences a great ſcarcity and dearneſs of proviſions, at a time that they ought to be very plenty. Many perſons aſſert, with much appearance of truth, that there is at preſent but one month's ſtock of proviſions in Conſtantinople. Others attribute the ſcarcity of corn, rice, and coffee, to a falſe idea the late Vizir had conceived, namely, that it was for the intereſt of the ſubjects of the Porte, that none but Turkiſh ſhips ſhould be employed to tranſport proviſions from the White Sea to this capital, without conſidering that their ſhips from Alexandria are very large, and their crews very unſkilful, and make but one voyage in a year, whereas foreign ſhips make three or four in the ſame ſpace of time. The ſituation of the neighbouring provinces is equally deplorable.

Liſbon, May 22. Letters from Rio Janeiro inform us, that an Engliſh privateer fitted out at St Helena, arrived there with letters of recommendation, in order to obtain permiſſion to repair his ſhip, and be provided with what he wanted; inſtead of which the Governor had impriſoned the crew, in order to ſend them to Portugal, and had cauſed the ſhip to be ſold.

A ſmall veſſel fitted out here by the Dutch Conſul, to cruize under a neutral flag for ſome time, to inform the Dutch ſhips of the rupture between England and Holland, is come in, without completing the time of her cruize. The crew forced the Captain to re-enter the Tagus, on account of having twice met an Engliſh man of war, who threatened to ſink them if he met them the third time, which ſo intimidated them, that they would not ſtay any longer at ſea.

Hague, June 17. There begins to tranſpire ſome part of the anſwer which the Empreſs of Ruſſia has cauſed to be ſent to the States-General, relating to the aſſiſtance demanded of her, in virtue of the acceſſion to the Armed Neutrality. It is thought this anſwer is in the negative, under pretence that the acceſſion is not the cauſe of the war, and that the *Caſus Fœderis* does not exiſt.

Hague, June 19. It is aſſured that the States-General will ſend a deputation, compoſed of four of their members, to the Auſtrian Netherlands, to compliment his Imperial Majeſty on his arrival; in order to which, their High Mightineſſes have already ſent orders to Baron de Hop, their Miniſter at the Court of Bruſſels, to get information where and when his Imperial Majeſty will be pleaſed to receive the ſaid deputation.

LONDON.

It is certain that the public are not much prepared to expect the abilities of an able negociator in his Royal Highneſs the Duke of Glouceſter, or that he was ſent to form a commercial treaty with the Emperor, but it is impoſſible to avoid framing conjectures, not unfavourable for this country, from a meeting which evidently was not an unexpected meeting, and which produced a tete-a-tete conference of ſome hours.

The Emperor's having declared Ghent a free port, his anxiety to introduce ſome new branches of commerce into his dominions, with his enquires about the practicability of reſtoring the navigation of the Scheld, cannot fail to create anxious apprehenſions in the neighbouring ſtates, which in time may very poſſibly reach this country, but for the preſent rather portend to us a temporary good.

The Duke of Glouceſter's ſpeedy return, and immediate interview with his Majeſty, could not fail to rouſe the attention of all who think of the preſent ſtate of this country, ſo environed with enemies, and ſo little befriended. It cannot be long before we ſhall know whether the Royal meſſenger has been able, or not, to effectuate what the miniſters of this country have ſo long and ſo fruitleſsly attempted. If either a peace, or a means of ſupporting the war more ably, is the conſequence of the Duke of Glouceſter's viſit, we ſhall have much reaſon to be pleaſed with his having made the excurſion; but the Emperor is an able ſtateſman, and attentive to the intereſts of his country; we muſt not, therefore, raſhly flatter ourſelves with vain hopes.

It is ſaid that five Engliſh gentlemen of the moſt acknowledged experience in commercial and maritime affairs have received the moſt polite and friendly invitation from the Emperor, to aſſiſt him in the ſettlement of his propoſed plan of re-eſtabliſhing the long decayed trade and commerce of the ancient city of Antwerp.

General Stevens, of the rebel army, who was wounded in his thigh, juſt above his knee, at the battle of Guildford, by a muſket ball, ſuffered an amputation upon the 20th of March, and was in a dangerous ſituation at his quarters near Mr Green's camp, and not expected to live.

A letter from America, dated the 22d of March, camp near the iron works, informs us "That Gen. Greene and the army will miſs the preſence and abilities of Gen. Stevens in the future period of the campaign, as he was the only engineer of abilities in the whole province."

The enemy's loſs at the action near Guildford, is much greater than reported by Congreſs to the deluded Americans. Captain Venn, Secretary to Gen. Greene, in his letter to Mr Franklyn, at Paris, fully confirms their loſs to be in killed and wounded, upwards of 1770, and miſſing 340.

Captain Venn's letter to Mr Franklyn ſpeaks with the greateſt praiſe in favour of the bravery and ſteady conduct of the Britiſh foot-guards in the day of action, and calls them "intrepid fellows, who know no danger."

The naval power of the Houſe of Bourbon, formidable as it appeared on the commencement of the war, has effected as yet nothing which can greatly influence the welfare of this country, and if any faith is to be put in the declarations of ſeveral of their ableſt and moſt diſtinguiſhed commanders, their navy is at preſent in ſo rotten a ſtate, that if hoſtilities continue another campaign, half their ſhips will not be proof againſt a cannon ball; ſo difficult is it for a nation to maintain a naval character, when equally repugnant to the habits, the manners, the conſtitution, and diſpoſition of the people.

Our laſt accounts from France poſitively aſſure us, that Monſ. Piquet had received ſecret orders to put to ſea again, and is certainly ſailed; and as our Admiral has likewiſe received orders to give a ſtrict look-out for him, it is to be hoped they will meet, as experience daily teaches us, that nothing but a compleat naval victory can tend to ſhorten the war. Should this deſirable event enſue, and Admiral Darby prove ſucceſsful, he will reap immortal laurels in his old age, as La Motte is univerſally allowed to be a moſt able and experienced commander.

So amazingly extenſive are the profits ariſing from eaſtern governments, that a certain Governor is ſaid to have received no leſs a ſum than 140,000 l. ſterling, during the firſt week of his preſidency.

Among a number of other curious charges exhibited in Chancery againſt a certain Nabob, one is the having taken from his own Secretary a large ſum of money which that gentleman had received, alledging it was too great a preſent for a ſubaltern, and muſt have been intended for the ſuperior.

A gentleman, on hearing that Charles Fox had ſolicited Lord North for a *quietus*, ſaid, "Had the whole of the minority received their *quietus* a dozen years ſince, England would now have been at peace, and America happy."

We are aſſured that the ſecond battalion of the firſt regiment of guards will go to America.

Yeſterday a cauſe of the greateſt importance to the public in general, and particularly the commercial world, was tried before Earl Mansfield and a ſpecial Jury, at Guildhall. It was an action of trover brought by Mr Newman againſt Mr Newland, of the Bank, to recover the value of four Bank notes, three of them purporting to be for forty pounds each, and one for twenty, which it was ſtated were good and true notes, improperly detained by Mr Newland, and according to the rule of the law in this kind of action, converted to his own uſe. To ſupport the plaintiff's caſe, a number of creditable brokers and other witneſſes were called, who ſwore that the names ſubſcribed to the notes, purporting to be thoſe of Meſſrs. Larchin and Boult, Clerks of the Bank, were in their opinion the true ſignatures of thoſe gentlemen, and that they had been intimate with their writing, *and had ſeen them write.* The defence ſet up was, that the notes in queſtion were forged, and the detention conſequently juſtifiable. To ſupport this Mr Boult, one of the ſuppoſed ſubſcribing clerks, was called, who gave in evidence, that the ſignature of his name was not wrote by him, but ſo ſimilar to his hand, that, but for other defects in the note it might have eſcaped his attention. Mr Larchin, the other Clerk, pointed out a difference in the ſignature of his name from his own hand-writing. Mr Cooper, an entering Clerk at the Bank, alſo ſwore that no ſuch entries as thoſe ſtated of the notes in queſtion were made by him. Theſe gentlemen ſeverally pointed out the variations between the notes that led to the trial and true ones. In particular that the flouriſh of the P in the forty pound forged notes went cloſe to the figure of Britannia, and did not ſo in the others: that the T and W in the Germain text word *twenty*, in the forged Bank notes, were cloſe to each other, and not ſo in the good ones: that one of the E's in the word *bearer* in the bad notes did not come ſo low as the other letters, and reſemble more a C than that in the true notes: that the dotted lines in the forged notes were irregular, and that the perpendicular lines were wider than thoſe in the good ones. Earl Mansfield, in his charge to the Jury, ſaid, the ſimple queſtion was, whether the notes before the Court were forged? If they were, the plaintiff had not a right to recover—if they were not, the defendant had a right to detain them till called to produce them in a Court of Juſtice. His Lordſhip obſerved, that forgery could not ſucceed unleſs dexterouſly executed, and mentioned a caſe tried before him as a Judge, where a banker ſwore he could not have diſcovered the forgery of his own hand-writing, but by recollecting that he had not iſſued ſuch a note. The Jury, after a few minutes deliberation, found a verdict for the defendant.

Extract of a letter from Naples, dated May 30.

"Grain of all kinds is become very ſcarce here, and the extreme drought of the ſeaſon gives but a melancholy proſpect of the produce of the enſuing harveſt; on which conſideration the King has lately iſſued an edict to prohibit the exportation of all ſorts of wheat and corn; and has ordered the magiſtrates to form an eſtimate of the ſtock that is in the public granaries; ſuch large quantities exported to Spain is the cauſe of this ſcarcity, of which the people begin to complain moſt heavily."

Extract of a letter from Vienna, June 12.

"His Imperial Majeſty's political declaration in favour of the Jews, conſiſts of the ſix following clauſes:

"I. It is my pleaſure that the children of the Jews be admitted as ſtudents in all the private ſchools, that after having gone through a regular courſe of ſtudies, and being provided with ſufficient certificates of their capacity, they may be admitted to the exerciſe of all ſorts of employments.

"II. From this inſtant, and ever after, in each and every town, city, &c. the Jews ſhall no longer be obliged to wear any badge of diſtinction, but be permitted to dreſs according to their own fancy.

"III. They ſhall be at liberty for their money to take up their reſidence in all ſuch houſes and wards as they think proper.

"IV. And, ſince it appears that their trade being ſo narrowly circumſcribed, and ſubject to ſuch enormous taxes, that they cannot ſupport themſelves by it, they are obliged to have recourſe to uſury; they ſhall have in their own commerce proper allowance made, and be permitted to trade in all ſort of merchandizes; as alſo, to ſet up manufactures wherever they pleaſe.

"V. They ſhall alſo be at liberty to rent all ſorts of lands, and even manage it themſelves; wherefore it is my expreſs will and pleaſure, that ſuch lands, rented by the Jews, be not cultivated by Chriſtians, but by themſelves, that thus they may alſo be uſeful to the ſtate.

"VI. That the law-ſuits of the Jews may be the more readily determined, and the expences attending them be leſſened, every commercial matter ſhall be by them in future written in German, without the uſe of Hebraic letters."

Extract of a letter from Harwich, June 21.

"Monday Captain Hearn and his crew arrived here in a paſſage boat from Oſtend, and the following are the particulars of his packet, the Prince of Wales being captured, viz. On Sunday Evening the 3d curt. on his paſſage to Helvoet, in company with the Prince of Orange packet, Captain Bridge (each packet having three mails on board) they fell in with two large cutters, near the Dutch coaſt, who immediately gave chace to the packets, and on the 4th about one or two in the morning, the Prince of Wales ſunk her three mails, and was obliged to ſtrike to ſuperior force, after a chaſe of three hours. The cutter which firſt boarded Captain Hearn, proved to be the Liberty, lately cut out of a port in Scotland, by the noted Fall, and manned by ſome of his crew; and Fall, with his cutter, the Fearnought, was at the ſame time a ſmall diſtance a-ſtern. The packet-men were immediately handcuffed, and put on board the Liberty, which proceeded with them for Fluſhing, but, in endeavouring to work in the Haven, ſtruck upon a ſand, and was loſt, and the crew and priſoners narrowly eſcaped being drowned, by the aſſiſtance of Fall, who carried them into Fluſhing, in company with the packet. The behaviour of Fall was beyond exception, but his people robbed Captain Hearn and his crew of their cloathe, money, &c. and deſtroyed many papers of conſequence of a Ruſſian meſſenger, who was paſſenger on board Captain Hearn; treated the meſſenger roughly, and robbed him of two valuable watches, a quantity of money, &c. Captain Hearn, and his people, through the intereſt of the Engliſh Conſul at Oſtend, and other friends, got permiſſion to return to England. Captain Hearn brought over ſome diſpatches of conſequence from Oſtend, and immediately on his arrival here, ſet off with them for London."

From the LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

Admiralty-Office, June 27. 1781.

CAPTAIN SMITH of his Majesty's ship the Centaur, who was coming from St Kitt's to England, in the Snake sloop, with dispatches from Sir George Brydges Rodney, had the misfortune to be taken on his passage by two American privateers, and was under the necessity of throwing all his dispatches overboard; but being afterwards put on board a Danish ship, and landed at Plymouth, arrived here this morning.

What he relates upon memory is, that on Saturday the 28th of April, at ten o'clock in the morning, the Russel and Amazon, cruizing between St Lucia and Martinico, got sight of the enemy's fleet, with a very large convoy; upon which Sir Samuel Hood, with his squadron, made sail to windward, in hopes of being able to prevent the enemy from getting into Fort Royal.

On the next morning, between seven and eight o'clock, the enemy's fleet, consisting of 21 sail of the line, four frigates, and a cutter, were seen off St Ann's Bay, bearing down round the Diamond Rock to cover their convoy, at that time standing close along shore under the batteries, in order to get into Fort Royal Bay. At half past eleven the enemy, being between the British fleet and the shore, were joined by four ships of the line from Fort Royal Bay; immediately after which, the enemy having the weather gage, and both fleets standing to the S. E. with the larboard tacks on board, the action began, and continued till ten minutes after three in the afternoon, when the van of the enemy made sail and hauled their wind, and the firing ceased on both sides. The van and center ships of the British fleet, from the situation of the two lines, had necessarily the greatest share in the action. Sir Samuel Hood kept sight of the enemy till one o'clock on Wednesday afternoon; but, notwithstanding his constant endeavours, was never able to bring them a second time to action. Sir George Rodney, with the Sandwich and Triumph, together with the Russel, Centaur, Torbay, and Intrepid, which had repaired their damages, was to sail from St Kitt's the 10th of May to join Sir Samuel Hood, and had sent orders to the Panther, then cruizing to windward, to do the same; so that his fleet now consists of 21 sail of the line, with which he intended to proceed off Fort Royal, and offer the enemy battle.

General Vaughan came from St Eustatius to St Kitt's in the Sandwich, intending to proceed from thence to Barbadoes.

The following is a copy of Sir Samuel Hood's line of battle, with the number of men killed and wounded in each ship, in the action.

Ships.	*Commanders.*	*Guns.*	*Men.*	*Killed.*	*Wounded.*
Alfred,	Capt. Bayne,	74	600	—	—
Belliqueux.	—— Brine,	64	500	—	—
P. William,	—— Douglas,	64	500	—	6
Alcide,	—— Thomson,	74	600	1	4
Invincible,	—— Bickerton,	74	600	2	4
Monarch,	—— Reynolds,	74	600	—	—
Barfleur,	Rear Ad. Sir Samuel Hood*, Capt. Knight,	90	767	—	5
Terrible,	—— Ferguson,	74	600	—	—
Princessa,	—— Sir T. Rich,	74	600	—	—
Ajax,	—— Symonds,	74	600	3	5
Resolution,	Ld. R. Manners,	74	600	1	8
Montagu,	—— Houlton,	74	600	—	4
Gibraltar,	Rear Ad. Drake†, Capt. Knatchbull,	80	617	6	8
Centaur,	—— Nott,	74	650	13	27
Russel,	—— Sutherland,	74	600	5	16
Torbay,	—— Gideon,	74	600	3	29
Intrepid,	—— Molloy,	64	500	—	—
Shrewsbury,	—— Robinson,	74	600	6	14
	Total	1324	10734	41	130

Lizard and Pacahunta to repeat signals.

* R. A. of the Blue, distinguished by a red flag.

† R. A. Blue.

N. B. Among the killed are Capt. Nott and Lieutenant Plowden, of the Centaur, and Mr Johnson, master of the Russel.

HOUSE OF LORDS, *Wednesday, June 27.*

Passed the marriage bill with its amendments.

Ordered the Lords to be summoned for to-morrow on the Almanac Bill, and that for granting Mr Phillips a premium for his insect powder.

The Lord *Chancellor* then moved an amendment, that nothing in the Coventry act should extend, or be construed to extend, to take away any of the ancient chartered rights of that city. This motion was supported by Lord Temple and the Duke of Chandos; but on a division there appeared,

For it,	—	11
Against it,	—	15
	Majority,	—4

Another division afterwards took place on a clause something similar to the foregoing, when there appeared,

For the motion,	—	9
Against it,	—	16
	Majority,	—7

The bill then was put into a Committee, and the House adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *Wednesday, June 26.*

Agreed to the report of the Russian drugs bill, and ordered it to be engrossed.

Passed the bill for erecting new buildings near the Bank.

The House then, according to order, resolved itself into a Committee to take into consideration the petition from the East India Company, praying a prolongation of their charter.

Lord *North* expressed his satisfaction, that the Company had at last come forward; and by offering terms, which the Public might accept, rendered unnecessary the bill he had introduced some time since, which happened not to have met with the approbation of the Company. For his own part, he said, he had made many concessions on the part of the Public; and he was happy to find that the Company, on their part, had at last thought it expedient to follow his example. When the Company required, that if their dividend should happen to amount to eight per cent. in any one year, the Public should desist from so much of their demand for the paying and victualling his Majesty's forces in India, as would make the dividend to the Proprietors full eight per cent. he felt that the requisition was just, and therefore had acceded to it; and with the more readiness, as it agreed perfectly with the spirit of the bill which he himself had brought into Parliament, and in which he had stated, that the Public was not to have any participation in the profits of the Company till the Proprietors should have first divided eight per cent. On the other hand, the Company had agreed to bear the expence of our navy in India in time of peace. Upon the whole, he thought the terms proposed by the Company to be such as might satisfy the Public and insure the mutual interests of the proprietors and the state. Having stated thus much, his Lordship concluded by moving, that it is the opinion of this Committee, that the terms specified in the petition from the India Company, for the renewal of their charter for an exclusive trade, and the management of the territorial revenues, be accepted. The resolution was read, and passed without a dissenting voice. The House being resumed,

Mr *Fox* moved, that the bill for explaining the marriage act be read a third time.

Sir *William Dolben* could not bring himself to approve of it; he thought that permitting marriage to be performed between persons so young as eighteen and sixteen, would be productive of licentiousness; and though he did not object to the repeal of the penalty of transportation which hung over the clergy, he could not consent that there should not be some penalty, in order to deter them from performing marriages, without the proper formalities.

Lord *North* stated a number of objections to the bill: He said, that we seemed to forget the mischievous licentiousness which prevailed before the passing of the Marriage Act; and these mischiefs, being forgotten, because no longer seen or felt, that Act was now thought unnecessary, perhaps only because it had banished the licentiousness which subsisted before it was made: But if the law were to be repealed, he had little doubt but the same scenes would again appear; and marriages be celebrated in the fleet in scandalous manner as before: The present bill tended to make marriages doubtful; and the late season of the year at which it was introduced, would probably be stated as a solid objection to it in another House. He objected to the bill also, in as much as it permitted men to do the most solid act of their life at the age of eighteen, when they could not perform any legal act before twenty-one.

Mr *Fox* said, it was an extraordinary argument brought by the honourable Baronet who spoke first, that the bill was objectionable, because it tended to promote licentiousness: The bill really removed various obstacles to matrimony, and on that account it was, that the honourable Baronet said it would promote licentiousness: He thought therefore the honourable member had stumbled upon the worst word in the whole dictionary he could use against the bill. He was also mistaken when he imagined, that transportation being taken away, there would remain no penalty to be inflicted on clergymen, who should celebrate informal marriages; such clergymen would still be indictable at common law for a misdemeanour. He then turned to Lord North's objections, and said, that if he had brought in his bill late in the session, it was because the accident which induced him to it had happened recently: However, if objections should be stated to it, on that ground, in another place, he hoped the Opposition would not be partial; and that the Cocoa Nut bill, the India bill, and all the other bills which had been lately introduced, would be rejected along with it. After a variety of other arguments, he concluded by calling for the question for the third reading, which being put, the House divided, when there appeared,

Ayes,	—	75
Noes,	—	43
	Majority for the bill,	—32

Lord *Mahon* then moved, that the ages specifyed in the bill should be altered from eighteen and sixteen to twenty-one for men, and eighteen for women; but this motion was negatived without a division. His Lordship, however, succeeded in another motion. As the bill then stood, an informal marriage was to become legal, by the cohabitation of the parties for *five years*; but as one of the parties might die before the expiration of that time, he moved, that after the words five years be inserted, " or during their joint lives;" this amendment passed without opposition, as did the bill itself, and Mr Fox was ordered to carry it to the Lords.

The *Lord Advocate* then brought up the report from the Committee of Secrecy on India affairs. He then moved, that the report and appendix be printed; and that the House would order the second report to be also printed during the recess, if it should not be finished before the prorogation.

Sir *Thomas Rumbold* said, he had not been examined by the Committee, or summoned to attend them; however he acquiesced in the reason assigned by the learned Lord; and rejoiced in the hope, that he should be examined before the whole; for which opportunity, he said, he would reserve himself. The motion was then carried without opposition.

The House in Committee next went through the Bengal Judicature bill; after which they adjourned.

From the London Papers, June 28.

LONDON.

Tuesday night Lord Mountstuart, his Majesty's Ambassador at the court of Sardinia, arrived in town from Turin, and was yesterday at court, and kissed his Majesty's hand on being appointed one of the Auditors of the Imprest office, in the room of William Aislabie, Esq. His Lordship will shortly return on his embassy, and his new office will be filled by proxy.

Affairs of no small importance are supposed to have brought Lord Mountstuart home from Turin; the report is that his Sardinian Majesty has undertaken the office of mediator.

This morning some dispatches were received at the Admiralty, from Admiral Darby, dated the 23d, off Brest harbour, where they then were all well. The French fleet still remained in Brest harbour.

This day at twelve o'clock Captain Williams of the Flora frigate arrived at the Admiralty-office from Portsmouth.

Yesterday Mr Cumberland was at the levee for the first time since his arrival from Madrid.

Lord Walsingham has resigned his seat at the board of trade.

Tuesday a commission passed the Great Seal, appointing Robert Digby, Esq; Rear Admiral of the Red, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's ships and vessels employed on the coast of North-America, and a commission for Sir Henry Clinton, for granting pardons to his Majesty's subjects in America.

Prince William would not have accompanied Admiral Digby to America, had he not expressed the most earnest desire to go along with the Admiral, that he might view that country, now the chief theatre of war. A great female personage was for continuing his Royal Highness some years longer at home in the Channel fleet, which was agreed to, till the solicitations of his Royal Highness prevailed on his royal parents to revoke their intention.

As those that blame Sir George Rodney for remaining so long at St Eustatia seem to know nothing of the reasons which urged him to that measure, it may not be amiss to inform them that it was at the express command of a great personage that the gallant Admiral resided there; for as soon as government received his dispatches of the surrender of that Island, exhibiting a fine picture of the treachery of its inhabitants, they ordered Sir George to remain there till he had fully investigated the characters of the various merchants and traders, which he was to accomplish by examining their books and papers; as by thus knowing our friends from our foes in this granary of the western world, it might ultimately prove of the greatest consequence to our settlements in that quarter, as well as prove of utility to our operations in general.

It is reported that another action had happened between Sir George Rodney and the French off Martinico, which lasted near three days, and that great destruction and loss had been sustained by both fleets. No particulars are mentioned.

Government look anxiously for Lord Cornwallis's dispatches, which are every day expected, with information of his having joined Arnold; it being expected that this junction will be productive of the very best consequences.

According to General Arnold's dispatches, dated at Petersburg, the advance of Lord Cornwallis's army were arrived at Halifax; the distance between the two places being only seventy-three miles, it is probable Lord Cornwallis joined soon after the death of Major-General Phillips.

The loss of the tobacco destroyed and consumed at Virginia, is of considerable consequence to the French, not only as that was the chief commodity by which the Americans could repay them the loans advanced, but likewise as they were in great want of it. The loss is computed at 500,000l. sterling. Arnold has certainly, therefore, shewn himself, on this occasion, a real friend to this country, and much more may be expected shortly from his intrepidity and thorough knowledge of the country.

The letters from New-York by the Thynne packet-boat say, that the city is crowded with the Loyalists from several parts of the Continent; that new houses are building for their reception, but at present four or five families are obliged to live in one house; also, that trade flourishes near as much as it did before the war broke out, and that provisions of all kinds are very cheap, they having an opportunity of getting them from the internal parts of the province.

Prevalent as the reports have been of General Elliot having made a sally, and repulsed the Spanish forces at Gibraltar, and which are still generally believed, Ministry have not received the regular official account of this favourable event from the Governor, though it is hourly expected.

Advices were received from Petersburgh on Monday evening, by which we learn that Admiral Greig had taken the command of a squadron of ten sail of the line, and hoisted his flag on board the Jezekil of 74 guns, and will sail in a very short time. The advices add, that though his destination remains to the public a secret, 'tis generally thought it is for England.

By a letter of a very late date from Amsterdam, we learn, that their High Mightinesses, hearing of the Emperor's visit to his dominions in the Netherlands, they sent an Ambassador Extraordinary to his Imperial Majesty, whom he waited on the day before he left Ostend. The purport of this embassy had not transpired, but it was generally supposed to contain humiliating proffers of accommodation with Great-Britain, and soliciting the Emperor to become their mediator, as the subjects of the United Provinces are dissatisfied with the conduct of their High Mightinesses, whom they insult in the very streets, though several persons have been imprisoned on that account. This letter adds, that the whole body of the Dutch merchants are particularly jealous of the Emperor's restoring the Austrian dominions to their former commercial splendour, and that his intentions in effecting that point, will do more towards bringing the Dutch to a sense of honour and rectitude than even if Great-Britain allowed them a free trade with the Americans.

Certain advices are received that a rebellion and insurrection has happened in Spanish America; that the insurgents, when the dispatches came away, were upwards of twenty thousand strong, well disciplined, and that they had proceeded to the election of a King.

The above dispatches, we are assured, have thrown the Spanish Ministry into the utmost consternation; and the next news from that kingdom, it is not doubted, will bring the interesting confirmation of their raising the siege of Gibraltar, and that all their efforts in future will be directed to that important object of quelling a rebellion in their own Colonies, which they have long been supporting and abetting without cause against a European power, to whom they ought to have been more grateful.

A private letter from Paris, dated the 18th inst. says, " The behaviour of the Russian Minister, since the arrival of the last courier, fully indicates, that the Empress will certainly take an active part of the war, if Holland will not accede to her terms for a reconciliation with England."

Contracts are making out at the Treasury for an Irish and English copper coinage; the latter to be made nearer the value of what they pass for, to prevent the counterfeiters getting so much profit by making them; and it is determined that a silver coinage shall soon take place; no shillings to pass under the value of ten-pence; and when the whole is re-coined, none to pass after the impression is worn off; and, to prevent their being counterfeited, every person making use of a press for stamping of medals, buttons, &c. is to have it registered, and pay a license for the same: The penalty for having an unlicensed press to be fine and imprisonment.

The vote of credit bill, and the sinking fund bill, were reported yesterday in the House of Peers, and ordered to be ingrossed.

The Bank charter bill, the longitude bill, and the hemp and flax bill, went through a Committee yesterday in the House of Peers, and were afterwards reported.

The bill relative to the warehousing of sugars was read a second time yesterday in the House of Commons, and committed for this day.

The American rebel prisoners in the jail at Yarmouth behave exceedingly outrageous, under pretence that they do not receive the King's allowance for subsistence, &c. A subaltern Officer and thirty privates constantly do duty at the jail, and are continually alarmed during the night with their attempts to break out.

The wife of the noted Fall, the rebel Captain, was on Friday last taken into custody at Yarmouth, on suspicion of conveying files, saws, &c. to the American prisoners confined in that sea-port.

Extract of a letter from an English gentleman at Dominica, to his correspondent in London, dated April 16. 1781.

" I had just finished the within, when I was alarmed with a cry of " Fire, Fire," and running out, found it in my neighbourhood; it looked most alarming, and spread with amazing rapidity from a long continuance of dry weather, which rendered every house highly inflammable. It raged (without any effectual means to stop its progress, for all was hurry and confusion) from seven o'clock in the evening till two next morning, and then began to subside purely for want of matter. The whole body of the town of Roseau is consumed, and the outskirts alone left standing. I have been lucky enough to save my books and papers, I believe, without loss, and suffer only in some little matters of furniture and clothes.

" You can more easily judge, than I describe the wretched situation of the miserable inhabitants of this devoted spot—without bread to eat, clothes to cover them, or a house to shelter them. I write this at the house of a friend near the place where Roseau once stood, and where there is a melancholy groupe of us all in the same situation."

Extract of a letter from New-York, May 24.

" It is with pleasure I can assure you, that our stay in this country will not be much longer, if the Mother Country would shew lenity to those rebels who have been most active, which will induce the rest to fly for protection under the wings of Government. You would be amazed to see what numbers daily flock into this city from all parts; from whom we learn that the Congress is broke up, and that most of them are returned to their houses, there to wait in hopes that the Royal Proclamation will soon be published, granting a free pardon to all that have been any ways concerned in the rebellion, on surrendering at a certain day; however, be it as it may, they cannot hold out much longer, Gen. Washington being determined to quit the command of the army; and this afternoon it

was reported, that advice is received that he had actually thrown up his commiſſion, and returned home, therefore you may expect ſome extraordinary news by the next mail.

Extract of a letter from Falmouth, June 24.

" Arrived the Felicity privateer, belonging to Jerſey, and has brought in with her two French prizes, laden with cloathing and bale goods, for Morlaix. Juſt arrived the Fly cutter, with diſpatches from the grand fleet, which were ſent to London immediately. Sailed the Fanny privateer belonging to Glaſgow on a cruize. Wind N. E."

Extract of a letter from Plymouth, June 25.

" Juſt arrived two Dutch prizes, deeply laden, bound to Breſt, which were taken and ſent into this port by the Defiance and Loyalty privateers both belonging to Guernſey.

" Juſt in ſight, and are coming up, a fleet of ſhips, which, by their appearance we imagine are the grand fleet, but cannot learn for a certainty."

Extract of a letter from Goſport, June 27.

" His Majeſty's ſhip Flora arrived at Spithead this morning, and gives the following account: That ſhe and the Creſcent on their paſſage from the Mediterranean fell in with two Dutch frigates, when an engagement enſued for one hour and three quarters, during which the Creſcent ſuffered ſo much, both in damages and loſs of men, that ſhe ſtruck to the Dutch. In the mean time, the other Dutchman, who fought the Flora, ſtruck to her. The other Dutchman perceiving that, made off. Captain Williams of the Flora then ſent his Lieutenant on board the Creſcent, and hoiſted his Engliſh colours. The day following, the Flora, Creſcent, and Dutch prize, croſſing the Bay of Biſcay, fell in with two French frigates in their ſhattered condition, when the Flora was obliged to quit the Creſcent and Dutchman, and with the greateſt difficulty eſcaped herſelf. The Flora had no men killed, but the gunner is mortally wounded."

Extract of a letter from Portſmouth, June 27.

" Arrived this day, the Flora frigate, Captain Williams, from Mahon, who, in company with the Creſcent, fell in with and engaged two Dutch frigates, one of which ſtruck to the Flora, and the Creſcent was obliged to ſtrike to the other Dutch frigate; but Capt Williams retook the Creſcent, and were on their way to England, when they fell in with two French frigates, who retook the Dutchman, and were chaſing the Creſcent, when the Flora parted with her, and ſhe was ſo near, it is imagined ſhe could not eſcape. The Creſcent is ſaid to have loſt her main and foretop-maſts, and had nine or ten men killed and wounded, before ſhe ſtruck to the Dutch frigate."

EDINBURGH.

Extract of a Letter from London, June 28.

" This day, in the Houſe of Peers, their Lordſhips were moved on the ſecond reading of the bill for allowing a gratuity to Mr Philips for the diſcovery of a powder for the deſtruction of weevils and other inſects, when a debate thereupon enſued, in the courſe of which, the Earl of Sandwich, the Lord Preſident, and others, argued for the bill, and thought Mr Philips entitled to the reward it held forth.

" The Duke of *Chandois* moved, that the farther conſideration of it ſhould be poſtponed for a month, and was ſupported by the Lord Chancellor and the Duke of Grafton.

" Their Lordſhips then divided, Whether the bill ſhould be referred to a Committee, when there appeared

Contents,	21
Non-contents,	10

" The bill therefore ſtands committed for to-morrow.

" The Bank Charter Bill, the Longitude Bill, and the Hemp and Flax Bill were read a third time, and paſſed.

" The bill laying a further duty on almanacks was read a third time, and paſſed.

" This day, in the Houſe of Commons, the third reading of the bill for the relief of inſolvent debtors being moved for, Mr *Anne Poulet* objected to the bill *in toto*, and moved, that it ſhould be poſtponed another day, which was ſeconded by *Colonel Roberts*.

" After a ſhort debate, the Houſe divided thereon, when there appeared, for poſtponing the bill 24, and againſt it 76.

" Mr *Poulet* then moved, That the act ſhould take place the 6th June 1780, inſtead of the 1ſt May 1781, as then inſerted in the bill, and the ſame was agreed to without a diviſion.

" The bill was then read a third time, and paſſed, and afterwards ſent to the Lords for their concurrence.

" Mr *Fox* moved to diſcharge the order of the day for taking into conſideration the petition of the American priſoners confined in Mill Priſon, at Plymouth, till to-morrow, when the Commiſſioners of the Sick and Hurt will attend.

" Lord *Beauchamp* preſented a petition from the ſugar refiners, praying, that the bill allowing the Weſt India merchants to warehouſe their ſugars, might not paſs into a law, and that they might be heard by their counſel againſt it.

" Lord *North* was of opinion, that as an oppoſition againſt the bill was intended, it would be indiſpenſibly neceſſary to poſtpone the farther conſideration of it till next year.

" Mr *Dempſter* wondered much that any idea ſhould be ſtarted of putting off the bill, after the Treaſury had encouraged them to bring in the bill, and to expect it ſhould paſs this ſeſſion into a law

" Sir *Grey Cooper* profeſſed himſelf ſtill a friend to the bill, and denied that he had any thoughts of abandoning it.

" Mr *Dempſter* gave notice, that if no one elſe ſhould do it, he would to-morrow move for the ſecond reading of the bill.

" The petition was brought up, and ordered to lie on the table.

" The third reading of the bill for regulating the Supreme Court of Judicature in Bengal was then moved, when Mr *Dunning* went into a formal attack of the bill, and, on account of the lateneſs of the ſeaſon, moved, That the farther conſideration of it ſhould be poſtponed till next ſeſſion of Parliament. After a long converſation, the Houſe divided on the queſtion, when there appeared

For it,	10
Againſt it,	73

" The bill was then paſſed, and ordered to the Lords.

" The Houſe broke up at eight o'clock, and adjourned till to-morrow.

" Mr Alderman Hayley, one of the repreſentatives of the city of London, has had a relapſe, and is now dangerouſly ill. In caſe he ſhould die, Mr Alderman Townſhend intends offering himſelf as a candidate. The Lord Mayor is alſo canvaſſing his friends amongſt the Livery; but it is expected that Lord George Gordon will offer himſelf, and ſtand a much better chance of ſucceeding than any of his opponents.

" By an account juſt received from Gibraltar, the loſs of the garriſon at preſent is, one officer killed, and eight officers wounded; 50 men killed, and 200 wounded; a very ſmall number, conſidering that the Spaniards had fired an hundred thouſand ſhot and ſhells."

This morning, his Grace the Duke of Atholl arrived in town from London, and ſoon after ſet out for his houſe at Dunkeld.

We are informed, that the ſmall privateer, which has taken ſeveral veſſels on the north eaſt coaſt, as mentioned in our laſt, is Dutch property; and that the Captain, whoſe name is Brown, was formerly a ſmuggler on this coaſt, with which he is perfectly well acquainted.

By letters from Gibraltar, we are informed, that Lieutenant James Cunnyngham of the 39th regiment, ſon of the deceaſed Alexander Cunnyngham of Lathriſk, Clerk to the Signet, died there the 9th of May laſt, univerſally regretted. The enemy ſet fire to a facine battery, where he was on guard; and he received the wound of which he died, in encouraging the men to extinguiſh the fire.

On the 29th ult. died at Achlouchry, John Ogilvy of Inſhewan, Eſq.

A letter from Marſeilles, dated the 3d of June, to a merchant of Dublin, ſays, that the French Government have engaged and contracted for upwards of 8000 ſeamen, to ſerve on board their navy, at Genoa, Leghorn, and Naples, beſides a great number of Greek mariners, who arrive daily from the ports in the Morea and the Archipelago. They are to rendezvous at Toulon on or before the firſt of Auguſt next. Theſe Levantine mariners are deſigned to man the ſhips on the Eaſt and Weſt Indian ſtation, it being found, conformable to the ſyſtem of M. d'Orvilliers, that they ſuffer leſs from the heats of the climate, and tropical diſeaſes, than any other Europe[illegible]

The Amſterdam Gazette of the 15th inſtant gives an account of the ſale at Breſt of the eighteen Euſtatia ſhips captured from the Engliſh by M. La Mothe.

North Carolina is very unfavourable for the ſituation of an army, as the land is in general barren of corn, producing little more than fir and pine trees. It is therefore very probable, that Lord Cornwallis may have embarked for Virginia, which is infinitely more fruitful in ſupplies, and where he may more conveniently carry on his operations in the ſummer months, without deſerting the firſt object of his views, the recovery of North Carolina.

Extract of a letter from Hull, to a gentleman in Newcaſtle, dated the 26th of June.

" A French privateer imended landing near the mouth of the Humber a few days ſince, and attempted to carry off two colliers which were anchored there; but a ſmall detachment from the militia here, (Lord Orford's) being quartered a few days before about four miles from the place, haſted hither, and prevented the deſigned miſchief: for as ſoon as the French perceived the red coats, they deſiſted from their enterprize, and left that part of the coaſt."

Extract of a letter from Kirkwall, June 22.

" The Betſy of London, Dobbins, from Jamaica, put in here in great diſtreſs; the crew ſickly, and want of proviſions. About 50 ſail, from the ſame place, are gone to the ſouthward, under convoy of his Majeſty's ſhip the Proſelyte, Capt. Brown, who joined their former convoy off the north part of this country."

Extract of a letter from Cheſter, June 16.

" A gentleman arrived here from Dunkirk, which place he left the 10th current, adviſes, that there were then fitting in the baſon of that place two privateers, a lugger of 18 guns, and a ſchooner of the ſame force. They were juſt ready to ſail, and full of men; their declared intention is to intercept the ſhips coming to the annual fair from Ireland. Theſe veſſels are coppered, and eſteemed ſuch prime ſailers, that nothing can overtake them. Advices of this have been ſent up to the Admiralty."

SEQUESTRATIONS *by the* COURT *of* SESSION.

May 30. Richard Mein merchant in Melroſe.
June 14. William Ritchie grocer in Glaſgow.

LEITH SHIPPING.

ARRIVED,

June 28. Edward and Ann, Chalmers, from Peterhead, with ſlates.
Eliſabeth, Richardſon, from Berwick, in ballaſt.
Young, Malcolm, from Aberdeen, with goods.
Elizabeth, Turkin, from Kirkcaldy, with bricks.
29. Betſy and Margaret, Robertſon, from Berwick, with grain.
Hailſcaſtle, Trotter, from Alemouth, with grain.
30. Favourite, Robertſon, from Glaſgow, with goods.
July 2. Favourite, Robertſon, from Glaſgow, with goods.
Jamſes, Sommervell, from Newcaſtle, with goods.
Cumberland, Wilſon, from Alemouth, with grain.
Benjamin, Boone, from Wiſmach, with flax, hemp, &c.
Rebecca, Rannie, from Hull, with oak timber.
And ſeveral veſſels with coals.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, GREENOCK.

ARRIVED,

June 29. Lancy, Leitch, from Belfaſt, with goods.
Seaford frigate, from a cruize.

ORKNEY SHIPPING.

In the harbour of Kirkwall, June 22.

Belle Poule, Captain Paton, from a cruize.
Betſey of London, Dobbins, from Jamaica.

In the harbour of Stromneſs,

Truelove of Workington, Crowline, from Dublin, for Peterſburgh.
Valentine of Olverton, Brownwood, from ditto, for ditto.
True Briton tranſport, of and for Shields, Fleniart, from Jamaica.

PASSED THE SOUND,

June 14. Europa of Dyſart, Balfour, from Weyburgh, for Scalock, with deals.
Catharine of ditto, Beall, from Memel, for Dundee, with logs.
George and Betty of and for Kincardine, Butler, from Memel, with ditto.
15. Adventurer of Dyſart, Thomſon, from Memel for Scalock, with ditto

ARRIVED, AND REMAINS FOR CONVOY,

13. Jean, Wife, } of and for Montroſe, from Riga, with flax.
14. Betſy and Suſan, }

SAILED, *with a fair wind*,

13. Young Benjamin, Norman, }
Peggy, Pearſon, } of and for Dyſart, from Memel.
Leviathan, Nicholas, }
Succeſs of Dyſart, White, from Memel, for Scalock.
Betſy of and for Wemyſs, Thomſon, from ditto.
Warner of and for Irvine, Barr, from ditto.

ELSINORE, June 16. 1781.—Wind S.

FOR SALE,

A PARCEL of exceeding fine *Pickled Pork*, in Barrels, which will be ſold cheap.

Apply to ALLAN, STEUART, and CO. Leith.

IMPORTED in the St Joaquin and St Roza, Francisco Joze, from Lisbon, the following Articles,

LISBON WINE, in pipes; Great Salt; Cork; Turkey and common Figs, in trails; Muſcatell Raiſins, in jars; Olives, in jars; with a parcel of Olive Oil, in pipes and quarter caſks.

Perſons intending to purchaſe, will pleaſe apply to GAVIN KEMPT in Canongate, or to Mr George Bell, wine-cooper in Leith.

SET of TWO FARMS near PERTH.

TO be LET by public roup, upon Thurſday the 2d day of Auguſt next, betwixt the hours of three and four in the afternoon, at the houſe of John Burt vintner in Perth.

The UPPER FARM of HILTON, conſiſting of one hundred acres or thereby, for the ſpace of ten years after the ſeparation of the preſent crop from the ground:—AS ALSO, the FARM of NETHER HILTON, conſiſting of ninety-five acres or thereby, for the ſpace of eleven years after Michaelmas next

The grounds are of excellent ſoil, and in good order, two Engliſh miles from Perth, from whence dung can be had in plenty; and lime can be brought by water to the bridge of Earn, which is about a mile from the farms. There is a new modern houſe upon Nether Hilton, fit for accommodating a gentleman. The tenant's houſe upon the Upper Farm, and all the offices of both are in good condition; and the whole grounds are moſtly incloſed.

The articles of roup are to be ſeen in the hands of Patrick Duncan writer in Perth.

This Day was publiſhed,
By JOHN BELL, Parliament-Square,
(Price Two Shillings and Sixpence bound,)

A COLLECTION
OF ENGLISH PROSE AND VERSE,
FOR THE USE OF SCHOOLS.
BY ARTHUR MASSON, A. M.
Teacher of Languages.
THE NINTH EDITION,
With valuable Additions, from Dr BEATTIE *and other Writers.*

Six thouſand of each impreſſion having been ſold within theſe few years, it is hoped will be allowed a ſufficient encomium of its merit.

ALSO,
A New Edit. of Mr MASSON's SPELLING-BOOK, Price 1 s. bound.

At the above ſhop may be had, this Day publiſhed,

A CATALOGUE
OF a SMALL and CHOICE COLLECTION OF BOOKS,
The Property of the late
PATRICK MURRAY of CHERRYTREES, Eſq; Advocate.
To be ſold at the ſhop of JOHN BELL.
The ready money prices annexed to each article.

JOSEPH SCOFFIER,
HATTER AND HOSIER,
Firſt Shop below the Fleſh-market Cloſe, north ſide, High Street,
EDINBURGH,

BEGS leave to acquaint the Public, and his Friends in particular, that he has lately brought home from the beſt manufactories of Great Britain (and ſo to continue to receive freſh goods every fortnight), for wholeſale and retail, a large Aſſortment of HATS and HOSIERY GOODS, in all its branches. Alſo, a neat Aſſortment of FANCY ARTICLES, both for Ladies and Gentlemens wear, as they are ſpecified in the ſhop-bills.

The above goods are all freſh, and in the preſent faſhion—They will be ſold upon very low terms, for ready money only.

☞ At the above ſhop are to be had SHIRTS and STOCKS ready made, of all prices and qualities; or any quantity made at the ſhorteſt notice.

Commiſſions from the country punctually anſwered.

CALEDONIAN HUNT.

THE Members are requeſted to meet at FORTUNE's, on Saturday the 21ſt current, at four o'clock.

SIR JOHN SCOTT in the Chair.

WILLIAM HAGART, Sec.

ROYAL COMPANY OF ARCHERS.

THE Preſident and Council of the ROYAL COMPANY of ARCHERS take this method of informing the Members of the Company, That Monday next, the 9th inſtant, is the Anniverſary Meeting for ſhooting for the Silver Arrow given by the Good Town of EDINBURGH, and of requeſting their attendance at Archer's Hall, by twelve o'clock, to meet with their Captain General, and ſuch other officers as are expected, in order to proceed to Bruntsfield Links, where the prize is to be ſhot for. Dinner to be on the table at three o'clock.

By deſire of the Governors and Directors of the

MUSICAL SOCIETY,

ON Wedneſday the 11th July 1781, a CONCERT of Vocal and Inſtrumental Muſic will be performed in St Cecilia's Hall, for the benefit of Mr Salomon. The particulars of this Concert will be given in a future advertiſement.

Tickets to be had of Mr Salomon, at No 2. North St David's Street, and at all the Muſic-ſhops.

The Governor and Directors of the Muſical Society beg leave to recommend Mr Salomon, on this occaſion, to the patronage and protection of the public.

SALE OF PRINTED PAPERS
FOR HANGING ROOMS.

YOUNG AND TROTTER being ſoon to move to their Warehouſe in Prince's Street, New Town, will begin on Wedneſday next, the 4th inſtant, to SELL OFF their Aſſortment of PAPER HANGINGS, which they have in their ſhop, Luckenbooths, conſiſting of Flock, Mock Flock, Chintz, and Stone Grounds of all ſorts, at and conſiderably below coſt, for ready money.

A LIEUTENANCY, in an Independent Company, riſed on the Britiſh Eſtabliſhment, to be SOLD.

Any Lieutenant on half pay, or Enſign on whole pay, either on the Britiſh or Iriſh eſtabliſhment, willing to purchaſe ſuch a Lieutenancy, at a very reaſonable price, may apply to Robert Garden, Surveyor of the Cuſtoms, Aberdeen; or Andrew Stuart junior, writer to the ſignet.

CHURCH FINISHED.

AT a Meeting of a Committee of the Heritors in the pariſh of Auchtermuchty, the Gentlemen were pleaſed, in the handſomeſt manner, to preſent Robert Wilkie with the following mark of their approbation:

Auchtermuchty, May 9. 1781.

" Capt. Moncrieff of Reidie, Mr Marſhall of Hillcairnie, and Neil Ballingal, factor for John Balfour of Balbirnie, for behoof of his maſter, having this day ſettled accompts with Robert Wilkie, wright in Dundee, for building a new Kirk here; and having examined the work, they were perfectly ſatisfied that it was extremely well finiſhed, and they unanimouſly order a handſome preſent to be given him, as a mark of their approbation.

PAT. MONCRIEFF.
EBENEZER MARSHALL.
NEIL BALLINGAL."

Robert Wilkie begs leave to acquaint the public, that he undertakes and executes buildings of every kind with the greateſt faithfulneſs, and on the ſhorteſt notice.

Dundee, June 22. 1781.

WHEREAS advertiſement was long ago given in the public news-papers, To the heirs of the perſons who ſuffered by burning in Perthſhire in the year 1715, to make up their titles, in order to entitle them to receive their ſhares of the money at laſt recovered for their payment, a number of whom have omitted to do ſo, and have thereby retarded the diviſion; notice is therefore again given to all concerned, That a ſtate and ſcheme of diviſion has been made out by Mr John Hay accomptant in Edinburgh, with the aſſiſtance of the agents for many of the claimants, and the ſame is lodged with Mr John Davidſon writer in Auchterarder, for the inſpection of all having intereſt. And payment of the ſhares therein ſpecified due to the ſeveral original ſufferers will be made to their heirs upon applying to him, either perſonally by themſelves or by ſome perſon properly authoriſed by them to receive the money, and ſign the diſcharge which is ſubjoined thereto; and, upon their producing titles properly made up inſtructing their propinquity to the original claimants. The payment to commence on Monday the 6th day of Auguſt next, and to continue for the three following days; after which no intereſt will be allowed on the ſaid ſeveral ſhares.

TO BE SOLD,

THAT DWELLING-HOUSE, on the north-weſt corner of St Andrew's Square, lately poſſeſſed by Lord Binning, with the Coach-houſes, Stable, and pertinents thereto belonging.

The houſe conſiſts of a houſekeeper's room, butler's room, and ſervants hall, in the ſunk ſtorey; with a large kitchen, larder, and waſh-houſe adjoining thereto;—a dining-room, and parlour fitted up for library, in the firſt floor;—a drawing-room, and large bed room, in the ſecond floor;—three bed-chambers in the third floor;—and three fire-rooms, with a lumber garret, in the attic ſtorey.——Several of the rooms have large light cloſets; and there are two cellars within the houſe fitted up with catacombs, beſides three vaulted cellars below the pavement, oppoſite to the front of the houſe.

The purchaſer may have immediate acceſs to the premiſes.

The title-deeds are in the hands of Lachlan Duff writer to the ſignet, who has power to conclude a bargain, and to whom thoſe inclining to purchaſe may apply.

INTIMATION to the RETAILERS of WINE.

WHEREAS, by ſeveral acts of Parliament reſpecting Retailers of Wine in Great Britain, it is in ſubſtance enacted, That no perſons ſhall ſell Wine, or any liquors called or reputed Wine, or known by the name of *Sweets* or *Made Wines*, by retail; that is, in any leſs quantity than ſhall be equal to the meaſure of the caſk in which the ſame may lawfully be imported, unleſs they are previouſly licenſed for that purpoſe, under the penalty of ONE HUNDRED POUNDS—That every perſon ſo licenſed ſhall, if they continue to ſell Wine by retail, take out a new licence *ten days at leaſt* before the expiry of the year for which they are licenced—and, That no perſons, licenced to retail Wine, ſhall keep more than one place of ſale by virtue of one licence; and they ſhall cauſe the word WINE to be written or expreſſed in legible characters on their ſign, or ſome viſible part in the front of ſuch place of ſale, under the penalty of TEN POUNDS.

And whereas ſeveral perſons in Scotland have preſumed to retail Wine without being licenced, and others have neglected to renew their licences ten days before the 5th of July annually, in terms of law, whereby it has already become neceſſary to commence proſecutions in the Court of Exchequer againſt a number of tranſgreſſors, for recovery of the ſtatutory penalties, which has been attended with great expence to them:—This intimation is therefore given to all perſons offending againſt the acts of Parliament before referred to, that, unleſs they *immediately* comply with the law in the ſeveral particulars before mentioned, the like proſecutions will be commenced againſt them.

Attendance is given here for granting Licences, from the 25th June to the 5th July annually, betwixt the hours of ten o'clock forenoon and three o'clock afternoon; and during the reſt of the year from ten to twelve o'clock forenoon, Saturday and holidays excepted. The rates of Licences are 3l. 6s. 9d. when the retailers have no other current licence; 2l. 13s. 5d. when they have a current licence for retailing ale and beer only; and 1l. 6s. 9d. when they have a current licence for retailing foreign ſpirits.——When application is made for a wine licence, their other licences muſt be produced here.

By order of the Hon. the Commiſſioners of the Stamp-duties,

Stamp Office, Edinburgh, 6th June 1781. JO. STUART, Solicitor.

FOR LONDON, THE STAR,

JAMES RITCHIE Maſter,

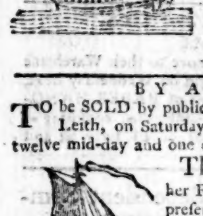
Now lying on the birth in Leith harbour taking in goods, and will ſail with the firſt convoy.

The ſhip has neat accommodation for paſſengers.——The Maſter to be ſpoke with at the Britiſh Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, or at his houſe in Leith.

FOR FREIGHT,

THE neutral Ship FREDERICA CAROLINA, Captain JOHN FREDERIC WEGENER, will take a freight to any port in the Baltic, not farther up than Memel.

Apply to Allan, Steuart, and Company; Leith.



2d July 1781.

For FREIGHT and PASSENGERS FOR LISBON,

THE Brigantine ST JUQUNE E ST ROSA, Franciſco Joze Commander, now in Leith harbour, will be ready the 12th inſtant to take in goods on freight; and there are good accommodations for paſſengers.

Apply to Gavin Kempt in Canongate, and Mr Michael Moran, at Mr Cumming's, Boar Head Tavern, Leith.

BY ADJOURNMENT.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within Lawſon's Coffeehouſe Leith, on Saturday the 14th of July curt. betwixt the hours of twelve mid-day and one o'clock afternoon,

The Schooner SEA-LOCK, with

her Float-Boat, Furniture, and Apparelling, as ſhe preſently lies in the harbour of Leith. This ſchooner was built only about two years ago, is of a burthen about 45 tons, and ſo conſtructed as to carry her whole buthen through the Canal between the Frith of Forth and the River Clyde, and is every way calculated for the Frith and Coaſting Trade.

For further particulars application may be made to Meſſ. Hunter and Smith merchants in Leith, or William Sprott ſolicitor at law, Edinburgh.

EXCISE OFFICE, *Edinburgh, 26th June* 1781.

By order of the Hon. the COMMISSIONERS of EXCISE,

THERE will be expoſed to SALE, by public Auction, in the Exciſe Office at GREENOCK, on Friday the 6th day of July next, at one o'clock afternoon,

The Lugger or Veſſel lately

called the GREYHOUND, (of the burden of 61 tons), with all her Tackle, Apparel, Furniture, Materials, and Boat, as ſhe now lies at Crawford's-Dyke; the ſame having been lately condemned in his Majeſty court of Exchequer.

The ſhip, and the inventary of her materials, with the conditions of ſale, may be ſeen, by applying to Mr Colin Rankine, ſupervisor of Exciſe at Greenock.

FOR SALE by the Candle, at Lawſon's Coffeehouſe in Leith, on Thurſday the 5th July 1781, at twelve o'clock,

The DREADNOUGHT Privateer of Newcaſtle,

now in Leith harbour, Wilſon Potts late commander, burden 82½ tons carpenters meaſure, more or leſs, of an eaſy draught of water; mounts 14 guns, and is extremely well found in all neceſſary ſtores, Whitby built; was formerly the Cromarty Caſtle; belonged to Captain Boomſtead; was then employed betwixt the Moray Frith and London; is well known to be a remarkable faſt ſailer.—Inventaries in the hands of Meſſrs Allan, Steuart, and Co. Leith, and Captain George Adams, Newcaſtle; to whom any perſon wanting further information will pleaſe apply.

N. B. The Dreadnought will either be ſold with or without her warlike ſtores, as purchaſers incline.

FOR SALE by the Candle, at Lawſon's Coffeehouſe, on Thurſday 19th July 1781, at twelve o'clock,

The French FRIGATE OF WAR

ROHAN SOUBIZE, now in Leith harbour built in 1780, mounting 22 nine pounder guns, burden 400 tons more or leſs, upon an eaſy draught of water, extremely well found in all neceſſary ſtores, and may be ſent to ſea at a very ſmall expence; a moſt remarkable faſt ſailer, taken by his Majeſty's ſhip Proſelyte and Repulſe cutter, after a chace of thirteen hours.

Inventaries to be had on board, and of Meſſ. Bell and Rannie merchants, and James Hamilton broker, Leith.

THE EDINBURGH and ABERDEEN FLY,

BY

Perth, Dundee, Arbroath, Montroſe, &c.

SET out on Monday the 25th day of June inſtant, and will continue to go from Mr MASON's Inn, Aberdeen, every Monday, Wedneſday, and Friday, at five o'clock in the morning; arrives at Edinburgh next day;—and from JOHN DUMBRECK's, at the head of the Canongate, Edinburgh, every Tueſday, Thurſday, and Saturday, at ten o'clock in the morning; arrives at Aberdeen next evening. The paſſengers both ways lie at Perth, from whence the above Fly ſets out every Tueſday, Thurſday, and Saturday, at ſeven o'clock in the morning, and arrives at Edinburgh the ſame day; and for Aberdeen every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at five o'clock in the morning, and arrives there at night.

Tickets between Edinburgh and Perth, 11s.; ditto between Perth and Aberdeen, 29s.; uptakes on the road to pay 3½d. per mile. Each paſſenger to be allowed 14 lib. of luggage; all above to pay 2½d. per lib. for the whole diſtance, or in proportion to the miles they go.

Good convenience for boxes, parcels, &c. which will be regularly entered, and delivered on arrival. Carriage of goods the whole diſtance, 2½d. per lib.; ſmall parcels, 7 lib. or under, to pay 18d. each. The proprietors will not be accountable for valuable papers, jewels, plate, or caſh, unleſs they be entered as ſuch. All goods muſt be packed ſufficiently, otherwiſe they cannot anſwer for damages.

N. B. The Edinburgh and London Fly continues to ſet out every lawful day from John Dumbreck's, as uſual.

UPON Thurſday the 5th July 1781, there is to be expoſed to roup, at KINLOCH, in the pariſh of Colleſſie, and ſhire of Fife,

The whole STOCKING on that Farm,

conſiſting of Horſes, Cows, Oxen, Young Cattle, Sheep, Labouring Utenſils, ſome Wood, and Houſehold Furniture.

BY ADJOURNMENT,—*and PRICES REDUCED.*

TO be SOLD by Judicial roup, within the Seſſion-houſe, Edinburgh, before the Lord Ordinary on the bills for the time, upon Wedneſday the 18th day of July curt. betwixt the hours of two and ſix afternoon,

The REMAINING LOTS of the LANDS and ESTATE of DALDERSE, with the Fiſhings and Pertinents, in the pariſh of Falkirk and ſhire of Stirling, viz.

LOT II. The LANDS poſſeſſed by James Thomſon (now Andrew Hart), John Baad, William Watſon, and the MILL poſſeſſed by Geo. Potter. The upſet price will be 4018l. 2s. 4-12ths ſterling.

LOT IV. The FARMS poſſeſſed by John Finlayſon (formerly Mr Gaſcoigne's), John Ranken, and John Sand. The upſet price will be 2713l. 1s. 7d. ſterling.

LOT V. The LANDS poſſeſſed by James Smith (formerly John and James Scrymgeours), and Robert Walker. The upſet price will be 2252l. 13s. 1d. 3-12ths ſterling.

The whole of theſe lands hold of the Crown. They are of a rich ſoil, are pleaſantly ſituated betwixt the town of Falkirk and the river Carron, the great canal running through the middle of them.

The articles and conditions of roup, with the title-deeds, are to be ſeen in the hands of James Ferrier writer to the ſignet, or Alex. Roſs depute clerk of ſeſſion; and the ſaid James Ferrier will inform as to other particulars.

TO be SOLD, by voluntary roup, upon Wedneſday the 25th day of July curt. within the Britiſh Coffee-houſe, Edinburgh, betwixt the hours of four and five o'clock afternoon,

The whole Heritable Subjects lying at the

North Back of the Canongate, belonging to DAVID MORTON, late brewer there, conſiſting of Two Tenements of Land, ſituated on the ſouth ſide of Mr Niel's Craigs; as alſo the Brewerie, Brewhouſe, Stables, Office-houſes, Draw-well, and Pertinents; as alſo, that Piece of Waſte Ground, conſiſting of 54 feet or thereby, lying at Craigwell, with the Malt-barn, Malt-lofts, Malt-well, Steep, Peat-houſe, Yard, and Cloſe built thereon, all as preſently poſſeſſed by Alexander Giles brewer in Edinburgh, and others.

For particulars, apply to Meſſ. Allan and Stewart merchants in Edinburgh, or William Sprott ſolicitor at law.

BY ADJOURNMENT.

TO be SOLD by public roup or auction, within the Exchange Coffeehouſe Edinburgh, on Wedneſday the 4th of July next, betwixt the hours of five and ſix afternoon,

I. The Lands and Eſtate of DRUMPELLIER, LANGLOAN, COATS, BLAIRS, and COALDYKE, conſiſting of 600 Engliſh acres or thereby, lying in the pariſh of Old Monkland, and county of Lanark, ſeven miles eaſtward of Glaſgow, on a turnpike road always kept in good repair; to be expoſed at 10,000l. Sterling.

This eſtate holds of the Crown, and entitles the proprietor to a freehold qualification in the county. It is all incloſed and ſubdivided, and above 100 acres is planted with thriving trees of different kinds, prettily divided with ſerpentine walks and beech hedges.

There is an excellent modern manſion-houſe on this eſtate, of 13 rooms, a good kitchen, large ſtables and offices almoſt new, and every other accommodation for a gentleman's family. The houſe is pleaſantly ſituated, commanding an extenſive proſpect; and the policies and gardens around it are elegantly laid out, and well kept.

The whole grounds abound with thick ſeams of coal lying near the ſurface, eaſily wrought, and cheaply conveyed towards Glaſgow by the Monkland Canal, which traverſes the eſtate. Two coal-works are opened, and now carrying on with great ſucceſs, and two more are ready for working; ſo the coal muſt ſoon yield a great annual profit to the proprietor. There is alſo a fine free-ſtone quarry in the eſtate.

III. The Lands of HOLE, conſiſting of about 44 Engliſh acres, or thereby, with a Superiority over lands yielding 4l. Sterling of yearly feu-duty, lying alſo in the ſaid pariſh of Old Monkland, four miles eaſtward from Glaſgow on the ſaid turnpike road; to be expoſed at 700l. Sterling, (*inſtead of* 750l. *as formerly mentioned.*)

The Monkland Canal alſo traverſes theſe lands, and they likewiſe abound with ſeams of coal.

For further particulars apply to Robert Trotter writer to the ſignet, Edinburgh, who will ſhow the title-deeds, the conditions of ſale, and a plan or ſurvey of the eſtate; or to Thomas Buchanan writer in Glaſgow, who will ſhow copies of the inventory of the progreſs, and of the conditions of ſale, and alſo the lands themſelves, to thoſe intending to purchaſe.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within John's Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, upon Wedneſday the 11th day of July curt. betwixt the hours of five and ſix afternoon, in whole or in parcels,

The Lands of OVERMAINS, WHITEHOUSE,

and DEDRIGGS, lying in the pariſh of Eccles, and ſheriffdom of Berwick.

The free yearly rent of theſe lands is at preſent about 220l. but which will ſoon riſe very greatly, as an offer has been made of an advanced rent of 70l. upon one farm, the leaſe of which expires in a few years.

There is a good manſion-houſe on the premiſſes, with a garden and orchard, well ſtocked with fruit-trees, and a good deal of thriving planting, ſome of it fit for cutting.

Great part of the lands of Mains, which is preſently out of leaſe, has been for twenty years in graſs; and the whole eſtate is ſufficiently incloſed and ſubdivided; is well ſupplied with water and marle, and at no great diſtance from lime; and is ſituated in a plentiful country, in the neighbourhood of good markets, being within four miles of Kelſo and five of Dunſe, and not a mile from the turnpike-road betwixt Greenlaw and Cornhill.

The progreſs of writs and conditions of ſale, with the rental, meaſurement, and plan of the lands, are to be ſeen in the hands of Walter Scott writer to the ſignet; with whom, or William Keith accomptant in Edinburgh, perſons inclining to purchaſe may commune; and perſons inclining to view the premiſſes, may apply to Patrick Jeffrey tenant in Lawknow, or William Smith writer in Kelſo.

EDINBURGH RACES.

TO be RUN FOR, over the Sands of Leith, on MONDAY the 23d day of July 1781, the CITY of EDINBURGH's PLATE of FIFTY POUNDS Sterling value, by any horſe, mare, or gelding, carrying eleven ſtone, the beſt of three four-mile heats. No horſe that ever won a plate or purſe of 50l. Sterling will be allowed to ſtart.

On TUESDAY, the 24th day of July, will be run for, over the ſame courſe, HIS MAJESTY's PURSE of ONE HUNDRED GUINEAS, by any horſe, mare, or gelding, the beſt of three four-mile heats, carrying the following weights, viz.

Four years old, 7 ſtone 13 lib.	Six years old, 9 ſtone 5 lib.
Five years old, 8 ſtone 9 lib.	Aged horſes, 10 ſtone.

On WEDNESDAY, the 25th of July, will be run for over the ſame courſe, the beſt of three four-mile heats, the LADY's SUBSCRIPTION of by any horſe, mare, or gelding, carrying the following weights, viz.

Four years old, 7 ſtone 4 lib.	Six years old, 8 ſtone 10 lib.
Five years old, 8 ſtone.	Aged horſes, 9 ſtone 5 lib.

On THURSDAY, the 26th, will be run for over the ſame courſe, the beſt of three four-mile heats, the NOBLEMEN and GENTLEMEN's SUBSCRIPTION PURSE of FIFTY GUINEAS, by any horſe, mare, or gelding, carrying the following weights, viz.

Four years old, 7 ſtone 4 lib.	Six years old, 8 ſtone 10 lib.
Five years old, 8 ſtone.	Aged horſes, 9 ſtone 5 lib.

On FRIDAY, the 27th day of July, will be run for, FIFTY GUINEAS, given by the Right Honourable SIR LAURENCE DUNDAS, Baronet, member of Parliament for the city of Edinburgh, by real hunters, hunted in Scotland laſt ſeaſon, carrying eleven ſtone, the beſt of three four-mile heats.

No horſe, &c. to be entitled to ſtart for this Purſe, that ever was in ſweats before the firſt day of March 1781, for the purpoſe of running for any match or plate, hunters matches and plates only excepted. And all former winners of this plate will be excluded.

On SATURDAY, the 28th, will be run for, the beſt of three four-mile heats, the NOBLEMEN and GENTLEMEN's SUBSCRIPTION PURSE of FIFTY GUINEAS, by five year olds only, carrying eight ſtone and an half. And the winning horſe of the King's Plate will not be allowed to ſtart for any of the other purſes.

The horſes, mares, and geldings, muſt be booked by the clerk of Leith, at his office, on Saturday preceding the Races, betwixt the hours of four and ſix in the afternoon: And the owners of ſuch horſes or ſervants muſt then produce the proper certificates. And no ſcaffolds to be erected without firſt obtaining the authority of the Magiſtrates of Leith.

There will be an Ordinary at Fortune's every day during the race-week, and Aſſemblies as uſual.

LORD HADDO,
SIR JOHN SCOTT, Bart.
ALEX. RENTON, Eſq; } Stewards.

ADJOURNED

JUDICIAL SALE of LANDS in Berwickſhire.

TO be SOLD, by Authority of the Court of Seſſion, within the Parliament-houſe, on Wedneſday the 18th day of July 1781, between the hours of four and five afternoon,

The LANDS and ESTATE of LEETSIDE and HILTOWN MYRESIDE, which belonged to the deceaſed Robert Wood of Leetſide, in the following Lots.

LOT I.

The Lands and Eſtate of Whitſom, called LEETSIDE, lying in the united pariſhes of Whitſom and Hiltown, as preſently poſſeſſed by Matthew Laidler and John Dickſon, with the teinds, houſes, yards, and pertinents.

The proven yearly rent is	- -	L. 348	8 9 9-12ths
DEDUCTIONS.			
Miniſters ſtipend,	L. 8 13 10		
Schoolmaſter's ſalary,	0 9 4 9-12ths		
Feu-duties of part of the lands which hold of ſubject-ſuperiors,	1 4 5 6-12ths		
Blanch duties,	0 0 0 6-12ths		
		10 7	8 9-12ths
Total free rent,		L. 338	1 0 3 12ths

Upſet price, at 21 years purchaſe, is L. 7099 1 5 3-12ths

Theſe lands, except a ſmall part, hold of the Crown blench. They conſiſt of 363 acres 3 roods 9 perches, Engliſh meaſure. The ſoil is remarkably fine. The whole eſtate is well incloſed with hedges and ditches, which are in the very beſt order and condition; the incloſures are large, well laid out, and amply ſupplied with water; the ſituation is good and convenient, being within ſix Engliſh miles of Dunſe, ſeven of Berwick, and eight of Eyemouth, all great market towns. The ſtraw belongs to the ground, and goes along with the property.—The houſe and ſtables are good, and covered with Eaſdale ſlates; the barns, ſhades, and other out-houſes, are large and convenient; and the tenants are bound to keep all the houſes and fences on the eſtate in good and ſufficient condition, during their tacks, upon their own expences.

LOT II.

The Lands of HILTOWN MYRESIDE, with the teinds and pertinents occupied by Thomas Richardſon.

The yearly rent is	- - -	L. 36	0 0
Deductions,			
Miniſter's ſtipend	- - L. 0 2 10		
Schoolmaſter's ſalary	- - 0 4 1		
Blanch duties	- - 0 0 1½		
		0 7	0½
Total free rent	- -	L. 35	12 11½

Upſet-price, at 21 years purchaſe, is - - L. 748 12 1½

The lands held blanch of the Crown, and contain forty-one acres and two roods, Engliſh meaſure. They lie about a mile eaſt from the lands in lot 1ſt. are divided into two incloſures, both well ſupplied with water, and every way fencible. The ſtraw belongs to the ground; and the tenant is bound to uphold the houſes and fences in good condition, upon his own expences.

The articles and conditions of ſale to be ſeen in the hands of George Kirkpatrick, depute-clerk of Seſſion; and copies thereof, with the progreſs of writs, and a plan of the eſtate, are lodged with Alexander Abercromby, clerk to the ſignet; and copies of the articles are alſo to be ſeen in the hands of James Lorain, ſheriff-clerk of Berwick-ſhire.

BEAUME DE VIE.

By his MAJESTY's Patent.

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